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SCOTCH WHISKY  
PER DOZEN ... \$20.00  
SOLE AGENTS—  
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# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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ARE KNOWN ALL OVER  
THE WORLD.  
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LIMITED,  
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This World-renowned Fine Old Highland Whisky, is obtainable in Hongkong of their Agents, SIEMSEN & CO.  
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NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.  
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Extra cars at 1.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.  
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, 38 & 40, Queen's Road Central.  
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 1st October, 1901.

## VICTORIA CYCLE EMPORIUM.

THE pleasure of cycling consists in having a First-class Machine, and the above Establishment is always ready in this respect. We are Agents for the famous "NEW HOWE" and "MONOPOLE" CYCLES, and we also supply fittings of every description. Bargains can be had in Second-hand Machines. Repairs executed with promptitude and skill. Enamelling a Speciality.  
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Hongkong, 4th April, 1901.

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PORTLAND CEMENT.

\$5.50 per Cask of 75 lbs. net ex Factory.  
\$3.50 per Bag of 25 lbs.  
SHEDMAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 7th June, 1902.

NOTICE.

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for the TAIWAN STONE AND SHELL LIME

FACTORY, MACAU.

These Limes have been tested by experts, and found to be superior to any other found in China. All houses should be lime-washed with this Lime. It gives an odour of sweetness and kills vermin. It is a decided check on plague and other pestilential diseases, and it is invaluable for building purposes, having been tested and found to give 60 to 70 lbs. to the square inch breaking strength.

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Hongkong, 18th June, 1902.

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ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1815.

SHIPPERS TO CHINA FOR 75 YEARS.

Their Brands are favourably known all over the World.

The following are some of their Stocks with the undersigned:

SUPERB OLD COGNAC.

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Distinguished by 4 Stars on the label.

ANOTHER FINE COGNAC, \$16.75 per doz.

Less old than the above.

IMPERIAL BRAND.

\$10 PER CASE.

THE ELITE OF WHISKY—

THE "PALL MALL."

\$21 PER DOZ.

11 Years old; the finest quality shipped.

Each bottle bears an Analyst's certificate.

C. P. & CO.'S OWN SPECIAL

BLEND WHISKY.

\$11.25 PER DOZ.

Very soft, palatable, and mature.

EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY THESE ITEMS

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This fine Wine is old, soft, and of grand flavour. See analysis and certificate by Professor Cassall

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\$15 PER DOZ.

A fine, full, and fruity wine.

AMOROSO SHERRY.

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\$17.50 PER DOZ.

A natural and most pleasant wine to the taste

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TUGS AND FAST STEAM-LAUNCHES.  
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Absolute purity can only be obtained by distillation. Avoid Typhoid, Cholera and other elements by drinking Pure Water.

Only Pure Treble-Distilled Water is used in the Manufacture of

## AQUARIUS.

"No filter has ever been invented which can be relied on to catch the germs of Cholera the real safeguard against danger of this kind is either to drink no water at all or to drink distilled water."—St. James's Gazette

## CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE AQUARIUS COMPANY.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1902.

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A. CHEE & CO., 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. [a4]

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AND SALES ARE IN FULL SWING

FRUIT SYRUPS.

LIME FRUIT JUICE. LIME FRUIT CORDIAL.

FRUIT TABLETS.

PERFUMERY. DISINFECTANTS.

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NEW TERAI AND FELT HATS, SUMMER UNDERWEAR, AND BATHING GEAR.

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A WHITE PAINT (REGISTERED), WHICH POSSESSES CERTAIN ADVANTAGES OVER WHITE LEAD AND WHITE ZINC.

COLOUR—GOOD. COVERING CAPACITY—GREAT. PRICE—MODERATE.

OBTAINABLE IN HONGKONG FROM THE SHIPCHANDLERS AND FROM

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.

DES VOUEX ROAD (GROUND FLOOR OF HONGKONG HOTEL).

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL SORTS OF PAINTS AND VARNISHES.

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No. 4 WEST TERRACE, HONGKONG. Will be glad to send STAMPS on approval to any address on receipt of satisfactory references.

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15 to 25 per cent. Discount Allowed. [1556]

C. E. WARREN & CO., BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

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ALL kinds of SANITARY APPLIANCES and DRAINAGE ACCESSORIES Supplied and Fixed.

AGENTS FOR MOSAIC TILES. [1818]

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Three minutes' walk from the Steamer Wharves, and seven minutes by Ferry-launch from the City of Victoria.

A First-class Hotel with thirty-five very airy Bedrooms.

Board and Residence By the day ... From \$5 to \$7.00

... From \$8 to \$10.00

... for Married Couple, \$10.00

Everything of the Best.

Dinner Parties by Special Arrangement.

Billiards (Thurston Match Table).

Most perfect culinary arrangements.

Food both in European and Eastern styles.

H. RUTTONJEE, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1901. [299]

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THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE. ESTABLISHED 1825.

FUNDS ... \$9,500,000

REVENUE ... 1,100,000

POLICIES are now issued in both STERLING and MEXICAN DOLLAR currency to meet the requirements of property.

For Rates and Full Particulars, apply to DODWELL & CO., LD., Agents. Hongkong, 12th February, 1901. [5-1797]

## HONGKONG HOTEL.

A First Class Hotel in every respect.

Elegantly Furnished Reading, Music, and Smoking Rooms.

Dining Accommodation for 250 persons

Hydraulic Elevators to every floor.

Cuisine of the best.

Hot and Cold Water throughout

Wines and Groceries imported specially from Europe and America.

Electric Lighting in the Billiard Rooms.

Wines, &c., cooled by Refrigerator.

All Hotel Linen washed on the premises by Machinery.

Bedroom Accommodation—132 rooms.

Fire Extinguishing Mains on every floor.

CHARGE MODERATE. [a49]

## THE PEAK HOTEL.

Admirably Situated. Sheltered from the North-East Monsoon and Open to the South-West Monsoon.

A COVERED GANGWAY LEADS FROM THE TRAMWAY TERMINUS INTO THE HOTEL.

Telephones No. 29.

Town Office: 7, DUBBEL STREET. [a930]

## HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PUNNETT'S GAP, THE PEAK, near the Tram Terminus.

Tel. 56.

For Terms, apply to the MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900. [a52]

## THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL of 45 Bedrooms, elegantly furnished.

The Hotel is situated near all the Banks and Principal Offices in the Colony.

Special Attention paid to the Comfort of Guests.

Cuisine excellent; under Experienced Management.

Terms Moderate.

F. D' A. SILVA, Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1902. [a51]

## "BOA VISTA"

(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH CHINA)

MACAO

HAS been re-opened under European management and most strict supervision as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.

All comforts of a home.

A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of a few days' rest and quiet.

Comfortable accommodation for travellers paying a visit to the historical and picturesque colony of Macao.

Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong. One steamer (i.e. *Jeonpook*), daily to and from Hongkong, and two steamers, to and from Canton, give easy communication with both these centres.

Cable Address—"BOA VISTA."

For Terms, apply to

THE MANAGER.

## HING KEE HOTEL.

(ESTABLISHED 1873)

MACAO.

THIS First-class and well-famed establishment is pleasantly situated in the centre of PRAYA GRANDE, facing south, with a charming view of the sea on the front. Comfortable and well furnished Bedrooms.

Cuisine Excellent. Prompt Attendance.

Terms very Moderate.

L. HING KEE, Proprietor.

Telegraphic address—"HINKONG." [a162]

## VICTORIA HOTEL.

SHAMSHEN, CANTON.

BRITISH CONCESSION.

GOOD Accommodation.

Excellent Cuisine.

Every Convenience for Tourists.

T. F. DA CRUZ, Manager.



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As supplied to Royal and Imperial  
Courts of Europe.

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WATSON'S CELEBRATED.

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## COGNAC BRANDIES

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## CLARET, SHERRY AND PORT

## AUSTRALIAN WINES

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"The Finest Beer brewed in America."

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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

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Correspondents must forward their names and ad-

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not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on

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No correspondence published communications that have

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P.O. Box, 83. Telephone No. 12.

## BIRTH

On the 11th June, at Hiroshima, Japan, the

wife of Rev. HARVEY BROOK, of a daughter.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 3rd July, 1902.

THE report of Mr. A. H. LAY, Acting

Japanese Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at

Tokyo, on the foreign trade of Japan in

1901, is not so behind the times as many

consular reports are in the date of publica-

tion. The Foreign Office received Mr.

LAY's at the end of March last and it was

published in England at the end of May.

It is an improved state of affairs which the

report records, though it has to be

chronicled that many unfavourable features

marked Japan's foreign trade last year. A

recovery from the evil conditions of 1900

was made, business relations with China

were renewed, the rice-crop was plentiful,

the raw silk export-trade flourished, the

outflow of specie was checked; stocks of

goods fell to normal levels, and "signs

were not wanting to indicate the approach

of a period of steady trade." Seeing that

1900 had seen a balance in foreign trade of

£8,445,751 against Japan and an outflow

of specie no less than £4,615,349, it will be

seen that Japan has reason to congratulate

herself on a change of fortune. The

Government had been incurring an ex-

cessive expenditure, the only remedy for

which was to modify the post bellum

programme, as it is sometimes called,

which followed the defeat of China

in 1895. This policy, says Mr. LAY,

and the general contraction of credit

following a period of overtrading had their

effect. The result was approximate equi-

incidental to a contraction of credit and  
currency were not absent. Bankruptcies  
among the smaller merchants were  
numerous, but the more important mercan-  
tile and financial institutions for the most  
part survived the ordeal. The drain of  
specie, as we have remarked, was checked.  
During the summer of 1901 a sharp rise in  
exchange, caused by exceptional activity in  
exports, led to gold flowing into Japan  
from several quarters. The export of  
bullion and specie in 1901 was as follows:—  
gold, £1,171,696; silver, £262,452; total,  
£1,434,178. The import was:—gold,  
£1,087,810; silver, £31,599; total,  
£1,119,409.

The distribution of the trade with no  
doubt be studied with interest. The  
following table, extracted from Mr. LAY's  
figures, shows the total trades of the principal  
countries with Japan and the increases or  
decreases on the figures of 1900:—

Country.	Trade, 1901.	Change.
British Empire—		
United Kingdom	£6,335,117	£2,027,715
Hongkong	5,403,111	315,553
India	5,352,904	2,093,801
Australia	440,076	68,859
Canada	352,993	19,451
	£17,384,291	£202,134

China	£7,104,489	£252,421
France	3,167,493	386,107
Germany	3,402,037	83,258
United States	1,747,625	25,490

With regard to imports, the largest

decrease in value is in the case of the

United Kingdom (£2,150,123), but the

United States are close behind (£2,040,827).

France's imports have diminished by one

half. Australia, Canada, Germany and

China have also suffered, but India's and

Hongkong's trade with Japan revived

both on the import and on the export

side. No single country took less exports

from Japan in 1901 than in 1900. The

United Kingdom's exports increased by

£22,408. The imports from the United

Kingdom of cotton yarns, shirtings and

cotton prints, cotton satins and cotton

velvets, Italian clothes, flannels, woollen

clothes, locomotive engines, railway car-

riages, iron, bar, rails, iron and steel (other),

and paper were all less than in 1900. In

fact, the import trade from the United

Kingdom to Japan diminished by about

thirty per cent. The only notable excep-

tion amid a general decline was in

machinery and engines (other than locomot-

ive), the imports of which from the United

Kingdom in the three years 1899, 1900

1901 amounted to £299,514, £418,007, and

£269,440 respectively. However, it may

be noted that the United States, Germany,

France, and Belgium also improved on

their 1900 figures in this line.

We propose to return to this subject

shortly, as it is impossible to consider Mr.

LAY's report within the limits of a single

article.

The German mail of the 29th May was

delivered in London on the 1st inst.

Three new cases of plague, all fatal, were

noticed during the day ended at noon yesterday.

The third test match between England and

the present Australian team commenced at

Sheffield to-day. It is to be hoped that a

definite result will at last be arrived at. Out

of the last seven test matches in England only

one was played to a legitimate termination.

A Mr. Darmapala, who is on a visit to Japan

in connection with a scheme of Buddhist revival,

has been arranging for a yearly pilgrimage of

50 Japanese to Buddhagaya in India, from a

company called the *Buddhagaya Sankei-ko*,

consisting of 500 members, 50 of whom will

be chosen by lot to make the journey. Mem-

bership is not limited to religious folk. Special

arrangements as to passage are said to have been

made with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. It is al-

together a novel programme, says the *Japan Mail*,

and each member will not have to put up

more than 10 yen annually, the thing will

probably work well.

The following letter applies for a situation

comes from Japan:—Dear Sir:—About my

charge I shall not offer any after trial with me

settle up by your mind. I shall say that, though

I have received high education, but I have

little practical knowledge, and I am scheming

that will become a great merchant in the world,

pursuing after, "Roschild" and "Vanderbilt,"

to become the Hero in the commercial society,

it want great practical knowledge, and ready

The gregatops owned by foreigners in  
Nagasaki number at present 41, showing a  
decrease of eleven since the end of 1901.

The captain and officers of H.M.S. *Talbot*  
were to have given a dance at Kobe on the 27th  
ult., but postponed it on account of the King's  
illness.

Harmston's Circus, having concluded a  
season at Singapore, has gone on to Soerabaya.  
The Barnes Twentieth Century Entertainers  
have arrived in Singapore from Deli.

Former Singapore residents may be interested  
to learn that *Vanitas*, the well-known Straits  
racer and winner of the Viceroy's Cup in 1898,  
was on the point of death when the last papers  
left Singapore.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial  
and Netherole Hospitals begs to acknowledge  
with thanks the following donation to the funds  
of the Hospitals:—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, \$50.

Major-General Manabe, of the Japanese army,  
has been placed on the retired list at his own  
request. It is very generally understood that  
this is a sequel of the looting in North China.  
The General is dissatisfied with the course that  
things took.

A Seoul telegram says that a Mr. Munstead (?)  
who was an adviser to the Foreign Depart-  
ment some time ago, has been re-appointed on  
the recommendation of the Russian Minister,  
and a contract has been signed. This is under-  
stood to be a move to prevent the appointment  
of an American adviser.

It will be seen from the notice appearing in  
another column that the Indian Government  
has notified H.M. Consul at Canton that the  
regulations of the Venice Convention will be  
enforced against all persons or articles arriving  
from Canton at Indian ports which are free  
from infection. This notice particularly  
concerns Parsi and Indian traders exporting  
Canton goods to Bombay and Calcutta.

According to Reuter recently, "owing to the  
remarkable results of reconstructions, which  
show the extraordinary penetrative power of  
projectiles with the so-called Johnson cap, the  
Admiralty has suspended the construction of  
some warships whose armour was hitherto  
thought invulnerable." Caps are used in  
America, France and Russia, and possibly in  
Germany and Italy, but so far apparently they  
have not found favour in our Navy; and yet it  
is difficult to see why. The advantage gained  
may be seen by a concrete example. If a  
French 5.46-inch gun attacked a British 6-inch  
cruiser at 2,000 yards it would not succeed in  
penetrating; with a capped shot, however, most  
of the hits striking within 20deg. from the  
direct line would penetrate. Now apparently,  
if Reuter's information is correct, the Admiralty  
has satisfied itself as to the effectiveness of a  
particular pattern of capped shot; and presu-  
mably we shall follow the example of other  
countries, and introduce it into the Navy.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the  
*Daily Express* tells a sensational story of Rus-  
sian terrorism. The ten months' leave and  
hasty departure for Baden-Baden of M.  
Pobidonostoff, the Procurator of the Holy  
Synod, is said to be the result of a decision of  
the Russian "Vehmgericht," or secret council of  
the terrorist party. A few days ago, the story  
goes, a young lady giving the name of one of  
his acquaintances, asked to see the Procurator,  
and was at once admitted to his study. On  
entering, she drew a revolver and presented it  
at his head, threatening to shoot if he made  
the least attempt to call for help. She then de-  
manded that he should make a solemn promise to  
resign his official position and quit Russia forth-  
with, adding that, although no one believed in  
his word, yet that he would be wise to keep it,  
as otherwise he would infallibly be shot. The  
young lady then left the Palace. A few  
minutes afterwards Pobidonostoff was found  
by his servant lying on the floor in a state of  
unconsciousness. On recovering from the  
shock, says the *Express* correspondent, his  
Excellency at once applied to the Tsar for per-  
mission to leave Russia. He declined to take  
any measures to discover his visitor.

## INDIAN MERCHANTS AND

SIR T. JACKSON.

We are asked to state that, the Indian  
merchants of Hongkong having cabled to Sir  
Thomas Jackson their congratulations on  
receiving the honour of a Baroncy, Mr. H.  
N. Mody has received the following reply:—  
"My thanks, Indian merchants.—Jackson."

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The T.K.K. steamer *America* Maria, with  
mail, &c., left Shanghai for this port on the  
1st inst. at 5 p.m., and is due here to-morrow,  
at daylight.

The C.P.R. steamer *Empress of Japan* arrived  
at Kobe at 3.30 p.m. on the 1st inst., and left  
again at 1 a.m. on the 2nd for Shanghai, via  
Nagasaki, where she is due to arrive at midnight  
to-morrow.

The C.P.R. steamer *Empress of India* arrived  
at Kobe at 1 a.m. on the 2nd inst., and left  
again at 1 a.m. on the 2nd for Shanghai, via  
Nagasaki, where she is due to arrive at midnight  
to-morrow.

The N.Y.P. steamer *Shanano Maru* (Ameri-  
can flag) left Shanghai for this port on the  
1st inst., and is expected to arrive here on the  
5th inst.

The C.P.R. steamer *Tartar* left Yokohama  
on the 1st inst. p.m. for Victoria and Vancouver.

## TELEGRAMS.

## REUTER'S SERVICE.

London, 3rd June.

## THE KING'S PROGRESS.

There was no bulletin issued yesterday  
evening, and henceforth there will be only two  
daily, at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Lord Cranborne has announced that His  
Majesty is rapidly getting better, and that the  
moment therefore seems most appropriate for  
public rejoicing. As chairman of the bouffe  
committee, he suggests that bonfires throughout  
the country be lighted to-night.

London, 30th June.

## THE KING'S PROGRESS.

The bulletin issued at ten this morning says  
that His Majesty has slept well. The dressing  
of the wound gives him much distress, but there  
are no bad symptoms of any kind.

LATER.

The evening bulletin says that His Majesty  
has passed a fairly comfortable day, and that the  
discomfort from the wound is less.

## DEPARTURE OF CHINESE ENVOY.

Prince Chen has left London.

## CONFERENCE OF PREMIERS.

The Conference of Premiers has been opened  
under the presidency of Mr. Chamberlain. The  
proceedings so far are private.

## COLONIALS INSPECT THE FLEET.

The Colonial and Indian Corporation guests  
have made a tour of the British fleet assembled  
at Spithead.

## THE NEW ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

WELCOMED BY THE BENCH.

The new Attorney-General of Hongkong,  
Hon. Sir Henry Spencer Berkeley, K.C., made  
his first official appearance in the Supreme Court  
yesterday. An appeal case was down for hearing  
before the Full Court, their Honours W.  
Meigh Goodman (Chief Justice) and A. G.  
Wise (Puisne Judge). Before the business of  
the Court began.

The Chief Justice said:—Mr. Attorney-  
General.—The Judges have seen and read your  
commission as Attorney-General of the Colony  
and as this is your first official appearance in  
this Court, my learned brother and I take the  
opportunity of congratulating you on your  
appointment and of wishing you a successful  
and prosperous career. I cannot say that, at  
present, the Courts in which the Judges sit,  
the Judges' Chambers, or the offices in which  
the work of the Registry has to be performed  
are either convenient or worthy of this rising  
and important Colony. I am glad, however,  
to be able to inform you that the erection of new  
Law Courts has been sanctioned, that plans of  
a handsome edifice have been approved, and  
that the foundations have been completed or  
nearly so. I believe the laying of these founda-  
tions has occupied nearly two years. If, now  
that you are a member of both the Executive  
and Legislative Councils, you can persuade the  
Government to accelerate the completion of  
the building you will earn the gratitude of the  
community. If it is true that *mens sana* is  
most likely to be found in *corpus sano*, I think  
also that justice is most likely to be  
efficiently and impressively administered amidst  
surroundings suited to its dignity and im-  
portance. These I believe will be found in the new  
Law Courts when they are finished.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, who had remained  
standing during the Chief Justice's remarks,  
said in reply:—May it please you, my Lords.  
I desire to return to your Lordships my sincere  
thanks for the kindly greeting which you have  
tendered to me on my first appearance in this  
Court. I truly appreciate the responsible  
character of the high office which I have  
accepted under the Crown in the Colony. I  
am aware that I stand in the place where men  
who have achieved great position have stood  
before me. I am aware that the role of  
Attorney-General of this Colony is one which  
bears a vital one attached to it, and I trust  
that the duties which lie before me may be per-  
formed in a manner to maintain that distin-  
guished role. With respect to your remarks  
regarding the Courts in which your Lordships  
sit, I may say I entirely agree with you—if  
you will allow the word—without presumption  
I concur with your Lordships in the expression  
which you have put forth. I was surprised  
when I arrived in the Colony to find that a  
wealthy and important portion of His Majesty's  
dominions, as Hongkong is, is not better pro-  
vided with a suitable housing for His Majesty's  
Judges and the various officers who have to  
carry out the important work in the adminis-  
tration of the Colony—the administration of  
justice. If I can in any way bring about an  
amelioration of the condition which you have  
alluded to may rely upon it that no efforts  
shall be wanting on my part. I thank you  
again, my Lords, for your kindly welcome.

The ordinary business of the Court was then  
proceeded with.

If a recent incident may be regarded as  
typical, there can be no urgent need of an  
old-age pension scheme in Minnesota. In that  
State there recently retired from its winter  
camp a logging party which consisted of a con-  
tractor aged 78, another contractor aged 65,  
a helper aged 73, and two horses aged respectively  
23 and 21. The party had built its camp, cut  
its roads, and piled upon a frozen lake 100,000  
feet of pine timber. Perhaps it is to Minnesota  
that one should go in search of the legendary  
township which was so healthy that when a  
cemetery was made it was found necessary to  
shoot a man to start it.

## THE CORONATION CELEBRATIONS.

## MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Coronation Committee was  
held at half-past four yesterday afternoon in  
the Legislative Council Chamber.

His Lordship the CHIEF JUSTICE, CHIEF  
man of the Committee, who presided, said:—  
Gentlemen, When the General Coronation  
Committee last met on 11th June we could  
none of us foresee the sad illness of His Majesty,  
which at once put a sudden stop to the Cor-  
onation celebrations and called forth our heart-  
felt feelings of deep sympathy with the King  
in his suffering. It is another exemplification  
of the truth of the old maxim, "*L'homme  
propre, malis Dieu dispose.*" Of course, both  
the General Committee and we, who were  
doing all we could in behalf of that Community  
to make the local Coronation festivities and  
celebrations a success, were heartily disappointed  
that our labours were in vain, but I venture  
to think that that feeling of disappointment was  
entirely swallowed up in the deeper emotions  
evoked by our sympathy with the King at  
the serious nature of His Majesty's illness.  
What must have been his sentiment of sorrow  
and dismay, to feel himself stricken down by a  
most painful malady on the very eve of that











HONGKONG  
BUSINESS DIRECTORY

## BOOKBINDING

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43 and 45, Des Voeux Road. Shipbuilders,  
Sailmakers, Riggers, Commission Agents  
and General Storekeepers. Sole Agents  
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hound Brand") and Blundell's  
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## PUBLIC COMPANIES

## HALL &amp; HOLTZ, LIMITED.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that an  
EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL  
MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the  
above Company will be held at the Com-  
pany's PREMISES, Nanking Road, Shanghai,  
on SATURDAY, the 5th day of JULY, 1902,  
at 11 o'clock A.M., when the following special  
resolutions will be proposed and submitted:

## RESOLUTIONS.

I.—That the capital of the Company be  
increased to £100,000 by the creation  
of 7,000 additional ordinary shares of Max.  
£20 each, ranking for dividend and in all  
other respects *pari passu* with the existing  
ordinary shares in the Company.

II.—That the Directors be and they are hereby  
authorised to allot such newly created issue  
at par among the existing Members of the  
Company as to such shares may be applied  
for; so that each Member shall be entitled  
to apply for one share of the new issue for  
every two shares of the old issue held by  
him and that the amounts payable on such  
new shares so applied for should be paid to  
the Company at such times as the Directors  
shall appoint.

III.—That the Directors be authorised to  
dispose of any shares unapplied for by a  
Shareholder under the last preceding  
Resolution within the time appointed to  
such person or persons and upon such terms  
as the Directors may think fit.

By Order,

E. R. PALMER,

Secretary.

Shanghai, 6th June, 1902.

**THE TEBRAU PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the  
SIXTH GENERAL MEETING of  
SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company  
will be held in the COMPANY'S OFFICES,  
38 & 40, Queen's Road Central, on MONDAY,  
7th JULY, 1902, at Noon, for the purpose of  
receiving the Report of the General Managers,  
together with a Statement of Accounts for the  
period ending 30th April, 1902.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 30th JUNE to the  
14th JULY, inclusive.

**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 26th June, 1902. [178]

**THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC  
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the  
THIRTIETH ORDINARY  
YEARLY MEETING of SHARE-  
HOLDERS will be held at the COMPANY'S  
OFFICES, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, on  
TUESDAY, the 8th JULY, at 12.30 P.M., for  
the purpose of presenting the Report of the  
Directors, together with a Statement of  
Accounts to 30th April, 1902, and electing  
Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 24th instant to the  
8th prox., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 26th June, 1902. [179]

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5 per cent. discount on orders of 1,000 and over.  
Apply to—  
**WM. SCHMIDT & CO.,**  
Gunmakers,  
Hongkong. [1839]

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## SPORT AND ANECDOTE.

## BY AN OLD FOEY.

## THE FIRST TEST MATCH IN ENGLAND.

While we are all so intent upon the inaugural  
Test Match between England and Australia, it may  
not be uninteresting and unprofitable to make a  
rapid survey of the twenty-four contests which  
have preceded the battle of Edgbaston. It was  
quite at the far end of the season of 1889 when  
the first match in the old country, under the  
title of England and Australia, was played.  
The first combination captained by the cheerful  
Billy Murdoch, now the friend and companion  
of W. G. Grace at the London County Club,  
made themselves so intensely popular in  
England and showed such good sport and play  
that the idea of such a match was generally  
deemed excellent, and especially as it was felt  
that this would restore a cordial feeling between  
English and Australian cricketers, for the  
course of true friendship had been disturbed by  
the behaviour of the New South Wales eleven  
when Lord Harris's team was in the Colonies.  
The Surrey club have often been tactful, but  
never more so than when they arranged this  
first Test Match at Kennington Oval and paid  
Sussex a salary of £100 to postpone  
their fixture with our visitors, and Lord  
Harris never showed more breadth of mind  
than when he agreed to captain the home team.  
He was the nobleman so seriously affronted  
at Sydney, and his action at once insured  
the success of the match. A splendid  
English eleven was selected from six counties,  
and batting first such a handsome score as 420  
was compiled in the first Test Match on British  
soil. This has only been surpassed by the 434  
of 1886, the 483 of 1893, and the 576 of 1899, all  
these heavy innings being played at Kenning-  
ton Oval—where it is decidedly a curiosity.  
The three Graces played, and "W. G." celebrated  
the occasion by rattling up 152, which alone  
surpassed the 149 of the Australians in the first  
innings. They followed on, and then Murdoch  
played the innings of his life in scoring 153 (not  
out), or one more than Grace. It was a fine  
instance of pluck backed by supreme skill, but  
it did not save the side, for England won the  
first of the series by five wickets. In estimating  
the value of this it must not be forgotten  
that Spofforth ("The Demon") who laid  
awake at night wondering how to get  
Englishmen out, was unable to play owing to  
an accident, and I guess that "Old Spoff," as  
we call him now, was worth half a dozen of some  
of the bowlers put on. This was the only Test  
Match of Fred Grace, who, poor fellow, was  
buried within a few months, and of E. M. Grace,  
who is still hale and hearty, and married his  
third wife quite recently. But more strange  
still, it was the only Test Match in England in  
which such great bowlers as Alfred Shaw and  
Fred Morley played a part. "W. G." appeared  
against the Australians for every year down to  
1899, when he retired not because he was  
unable to bat, but because of his inability to  
field, although he made a magnificent catch at  
point which sent back Clem Hill. But "The  
Doctor," feeling that Test Matches and public  
opinion were too much for him, told the  
Selection Committee, of whom he was one, that  
he had done with Test Matches. It is worthy  
of note that A. P. Lucas, the model of grace  
and force in batting, and W. L. Murdoch both  
remain like "W. G." to ornament our playing  
fields in first-class company.

## THE FIRST VICTORY OF AUSTRALIA.

In the course of these tussles in England,  
the Colonists have four victories to boast of.  
The first of these came in the second match,  
which was also decided at the Oval in August,  
1882. This game was played on a slow and heavy  
wicket, but despite that Captain Murdoch left  
out such a blitzer as the late Percy McDonnell,  
and so fine a bowler as George Palmer,  
but in the place of these he had "The Demon"  
Spofforth, who was worth any half dozen  
ordinary men on such a pitch. The Australians  
batting first lost six wickets for 30 runs, but  
the total reached 63, which, however, was left  
in the rear by A. H. Hornby, the English  
captain, and his team, for they made 101. But  
on the morning of Tuesday, the second day,  
Mossie the masterful and Alec Bannerman the  
patient rubbed off the deficiency and scored 66  
for the first wicket, of which Mossie had hit  
55, although he had been missed by A. P.  
Lucas when 47. This display certainly went a  
long way towards victory, and the vigour of  
Mossie's cricket may be gathered from the  
fact that he made a run a minute and hit nine  
fours and only seven singles. This innings  
was the turning point for the whole side went  
out for 122, so that England only wanted  
25 to win. Surely this was a mere bagatelle to  
an eleven including Grace, Dicky Barlow, Geo.  
Ulyett, A. P. Lucas, the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton,  
C. T. Studd, Maurice Read, Wm. Barnes, A. G.  
Steel (the present President of M.C.C.), A. N.  
Hornby, and Edmund Peate. The idea that  
such batmen could not collect these 85 was  
never dreamed of, for even when three like  
Hornby, Barlow and Ulyett had departed for  
51, it seemed idle to imagine that the other  
seven could not muster 34! But save for the  
magnificent defensive play of A. P. Lucas, the  
Englishmen could do nothing against an attack  
which was all strategy and all "devil." The  
Colonists even went the length of giving a run  
away so that Spofforth should get a chance at  
Lyttelton. "The Demon" got his opportunity,  
and bowled him, and wickets fell until Peate was  
finally bowled by the bearded Boyle, and Aus-  
tralia had won her first Test Match on the soil  
of the motherland by seven runs. While every  
Briton was in a dreadful state of either sur-  
pressed fear or open excitement, the Cornstalks  
never showed a trace of anxiety. Even strong  
men failed in the closing stages of this game,  
and yet Spofforth and Boyle bowled like heads,  
and Blackburn kept wicket like the king of

keepers that he was, for no one ever took the  
ball quite so near to the stumps as this  
great Victorian, who revolutionised his art and  
altered the plan of the cricket field. There  
is no doubt that Spofforth created a fright  
among English cricketers, for he had all variety  
of paces and breaks, and the heart of a tiger.  
It was impossible to break his heart. "Polly"  
has told us that he was called "The Demon"  
before ever he came to England, and that the  
old Colonial, Nat Thompson, first dubbed him  
so. But the story I heard was that when Spot-  
forth had played his part in dismissing the  
Marylebone Club eleven for 18 in 1878—he was  
overcome with joy, and in the dressing-room  
wildly gesticulating, he yelled, "Ain't I a  
demon? Ain't I a demon?" But all the same  
Boyle bowled quite as well as Spofforth on that  
occasion at Lord's, but neither "The Demon"  
nor any other man ever did such work as he in  
this victory over England. In all Spofforth  
took 14 wickets—seven in each innings—for 90  
runs. Spofforth's last eleven overs against the  
pick of England came out thus:

This reads 11 overs (ten maidens) for four  
wickets. He pitched every ball within a circle  
a foot in diameter, and without exception every  
delivery broke back in dreadful fashion. Naught  
but hard study, and constant practice, allied to  
natural genius, could make a man such a bowler  
who never grumbled about what the Fates gave  
him. If he succeeded he was wild with delight;  
if he failed, he used to say, "Well, I met a cross-  
eyed woman, and what could I do after that?"  
He was the first Australian trundler to strike  
terror into the hearts of Englishmen, and by  
the perfection of his art he lifted Australian  
cricket into a position of prestige, and was nobly  
helped by Murdoch and Blackburn. But there  
never was such a match as that which gave the  
Cornstalks their first triumph over England,  
and that when no excuses could be made. Oh,  
stay, there is one! When the ninth wicket fell  
Charles Studd was joined by Peate, who had in-  
structions to be very steady and let Mr. Studd  
score the runs. But the Cornstalks never got an-  
other ball, for Peate got the first to square-leg for  
a couple, tried to repeat the stroke, and found  
himself bowled by Boyle. When he was remon-  
strated with, Peate blantly replied that he was  
sorry, but he could not trust Mr. Studd. This  
was too funny for his interrogators, who  
laughed egregiously, remembering that in the  
previous July, Mr. Studd had hit 114 for the  
M.C.C. against the same bowling.

## OTHER TRIUMPHS OF THE CORNSTALKS.

We have to come to 1888 for the next encour-  
agement to the arms of Australia, who defeated  
England at Lord's by 11 runs. This was  
achieved by Percy McDonnell's team, which I  
have no hesitation in declaring was one of the  
weakest ever sent to this country; but in this  
particular match Lord's was such a mud-heap  
that it was felt whoever won the toss would  
prevail in the match. McDonnell named the  
coin, and his side scored 116, with 22 the high-  
est contribution. By unscientific but plucky  
batting Edwards, the Victorian, and the late  
John James Ferris added 34 for the last wicket.  
But England were rolled out for 53, the late  
John Briggs being the chief run-getter with  
17. You see Charles Thomas Burs Turner,  
"The Terror," was operating at one end and  
Ferris at the other, with the result that the  
former took 5 wickets for 27 and Ferris three  
for 19. But the pitch was still worse when  
Australia batted again, and still they scored 63,  
or seven more than England had realised, so  
that the old country wanted 24. This was im-  
possible; they were dismissed for 62, and the  
Colonies conquered again. "W. G." forced the  
game for 24—which was a wonderful innings,  
considering all the circumstances. Well as  
Ferris bowled, I estimate that Charley Turner  
took the place of Spofforth in this match, for  
he captured 10 wickets for 63 runs. By the  
way, it is a curiosity that although Turner  
has not the household name of Spofforth,  
yet he has the better average of the two on  
English wickets. In England, Spofforth, when  
playing with Australians, delivered 20,313 balls  
for 8,107 runs and 619 wickets, giving an  
average of 12.48 runs each. Now Turner sent  
down 24,140 balls for 8,341 runs and 678  
wickets, yielding an average of 12.50, which is  
fractionally superior to that of "The Demon."  
Turner's break from the pitch was so fast that  
he was practically unplayable on his day. But  
in these mid-nights, despite this success,  
Australian cricket was under a cloud. I believe  
the game was re-estimated and revised in a large  
measure by the tour of Lord Sheffield's team in  
the Colonies, and the second visit of the  
master, W. G. Grace. What was the result?  
Within a few years the federated Colonies had  
probably as fine an all-round combination as  
they ever had, if they did not pass as a Spofforth  
or a Blackburn. When the ninth team arrived  
in 1886, we were evidently to be thoroughly  
tasted, and although England won the rubber,  
we shall none of us forget how Australia won  
at Manchester by the 6 wickets in a game which  
for the first time in the series in England  
produced an aggregate of over 1,000 runs. At  
Old Trafford the Cornstalks batted first on a  
good pitch and scored 412—that languid-looking  
gentleman, Frank Iredale, scoring 108  
in his first Test Match in England, and  
it was a beautiful innings, his runs being  
made with such easy elegance. England  
replied with 231. There was something like  
a sensation when Grace and Stoddart, the  
first pair, were both stumped off Harry Trott's  
leg breaks, and the only man who retained the  
venture were my friends Prince Ranjitsinghji  
and Dick Lilley. The Oriental celebrated his  
debut for the lead of the Empire by making 62  
and Lilley carried out his bat for 65, but all the  
same it was a terrible humiliation, for England  
had to follow their innings. They compiled 395,  
but the only batsman who played a really fine  
game was Prince Ranji, who carried out his bat  
for 134; and I hesitatingly declare that this  
was the most marvellous innings I have seen in

thirty years of first-class cricket. This was the  
occasion on which Harry Graham, the Victorian  
batsman, looked on in silence for a long time,  
and then he turned round, and with soothing  
tones said, "Call that black fellow a cricketer."  
He's a confounded juggler." Well, the witchery  
of his willow blade, the perpendicular swing of  
his bat in defence, the sinuosity and electric beil-  
lance of his scoring strokes surpassed all that I  
ever saw. Moreover, let us not forget that he  
was an Indian, concerning whose legal right to  
play there had been much argument, and this  
was his first match in such company. Moreover,  
his side were in dire difficulties, but nothing  
seemed impossible to the Star of the East, who  
was battling for the famous Isle of the West.  
During three hours and ten minutes Ranji  
never made a mistake, and scores a bad stroke,  
and the way he glanced and glided balls to the  
leg boundary was a revelation. The ball might  
be dead on the middle stump, or fall at his head,  
as one was, but the ring of spectators was its  
destination. Ranji was resplendent, and every-  
body else was mediocre, and the Australians  
were set 125 to win. They got them for the  
loss of seven wickets, but not without a struggle  
which left a little grey patch in the hair of  
several of the Australians, for long Tom  
Richardson and Jack Hearn bowled for their  
team, but all in vain. Thus Australia triumphed,  
and, for the first time in my judgment,  
owing to their superior batting. But in 1899  
we had the Cornstalks with us again, and  
they won the only match of the five Tests  
which was concluded, when they prevailed at  
Lord's by no fewer than ten wickets—the  
greatest thrashing England ever sustained on  
her own wickets. On this occasion England  
were bowled out for 206, Stanley Jackson with  
73 to his credit alone offering any resistance  
of note to the remarkable expresses of Ernest  
Jones, the South Australian fast bowler, who  
by capturing seven wickets for 88 runs accom-  
plished his best performance in a Test Match in  
England. Our team replied with 421, both  
those young bachelors Clem Hill and Victor  
Trumper compiling 135. Although Hill met  
the attack when it was young and strong, the  
more brilliant display was that of Trumper, who  
to my thinking is the most attractive run-getter  
in Australia. MacLaren, as I told you last week,  
and Tom Hayward put forth splendid efforts  
to give the game a respectable appearance so  
far as England was concerned, but all the same  
the visitors from over the seas won in splendid  
style. Do not forget that we have nine of that  
victorious team with us again, and the man  
who thinks England has an easy triumph in  
store is still quite mistaken.

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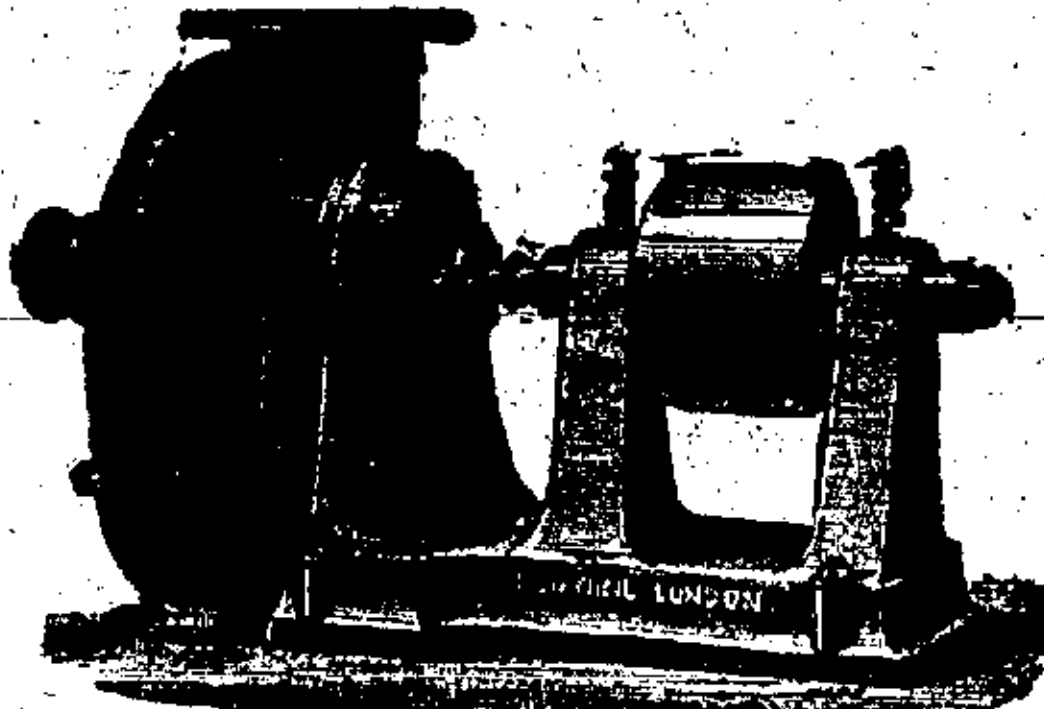
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